

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1917

No. 43

How about your beef for threshing

Have just bought a couple of carloads of choice young steers which I will cut up to your order and give you a good deal.

I am giving this week

12c. live weight for Geese

N. A. COOK, Butcher

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127

Put new life in your returns

A Dose of our City Prices here at our Local Butter, Cheese and Receiving Station gives instant relief—you have no worries as to what the returns will be—it's all known at our Factory, thus saving the nervous strain. You also get quick action on your Milk, Cream, Eggs, Poultry and all Produce, as you are doing business with a home concern. No long shipments and long delays waiting for your return check. Our present Patrons have found no fault with our up-to-date methods of doing business. Why hesitate with that next shipment? If you don't have our offer, write or phone us today.

If you need a labor saver in your Dairy, we have it for you, The Empire Mechanical Milker, Guaranteed. Come in and see it at the plant here or see it in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Bogner, or Walter Schmidt's, all close to town.

Carlyle Dairy Co. A. R. Kendrick
Manager

Box 369

Phone 24

Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

Darwin Houston, of Red Deer, is visiting friends in town.

Another auction sale of pigs will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 30, in the Didsbury stock yards. John Kenny is the owner and G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5¢ A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOUND—A child's gold finger ring, at Didsbury school grounds. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer office and paying expenses.

LOST—Between Sunnyslope and four miles northeast of there on Oct. 7, a big yellow blanket. Finder will please leave at Raddacopp's store, Sunnyslope.

LOST—A parcel containing clothing and money lost on south road about three miles east of Didsbury about three weeks ago. Finder please return to Pioneer office.

Red Cross Fund

Mrs. A. G. Studer, secretary-treasurer of the Didsbury Branch of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the funds of the Society, and tagged for the British Red Cross:

Mr. Houston.....\$ 1 00
Mrs. Mueller.....10 00

What is the color of your money?

W.S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Moved to residence opposite J. M. Reed's house, Hespeler Street.

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

AROUND THE TOWN

E. L. Morley and Clarence Casey, of Crossfield, have gone to Winnipeg to join the Flying Corps.

A thimble tea will be held at the home of Mrs. Parker Reed on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 31. Red Cross sewing will be provided. All are cordially invited.

A grand Patriotic dance will be held in Springside schoolhouse on Friday evening, Oct. 26. Ladies will kindly bring cake. Gentlemen \$1. For further particulars see Stanley Hardy.

E. E. Freeman made a business trip to Calgary on Friday and found every hotel in the city full up. Not a room to be had for love or money. Men were flocking in from all directions to be examined by the Military Medical Board for active service.

The ratepayers of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 take notice that a penalty of \$1.00 per quarter section will be added to Hail Taxes if not paid on or before October 31st, 1917.

A. BRUSO,

Sec.-Treas.

The revival services which we announced last week are taking place in the M. B. C. church, Didsbury, instead of Carstairs. The good things are first received here from above, and overflow to Carstairs so that everybody may be benefited. Meetings all this week and next also, concluding on Sunday, Nov. 4.

A three days Chataqua festival will be held in the Didsbury opera house Nov. 26, 27 and 28. This will be an instructive and enjoyable entertainment which any one having the opportunity should not fail to attend. Watch for further particulars of this, the greatest musical and literary treat that has ever been offered the Didsbury people.

Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., has hosts of friends who will not permit him to drop out of politics and retire to his farm. They consider that his place is in Parliament as a representative of the free and independent electorate of Red Deer and in spite of the devil, the political pontiff of either the eastern or western jurisdiction or the party whip they are going to keep him there.

Olds, the sleepy little burg 11 miles to the north of us, has just come out of its midnight darkness and has lighted up by electricity, the juice being turned on for the first time a few nights ago. The Olds Gazette says "now it is possible to follow the sidewalks and tell where the crossings are." There is a short service at present, but it is being rapidly extended and will include in the electric circle the whole town. The glimmer and glow of Didsbury's electric light will no longer turn the Oldsites green with envy.

Volume II of the Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force entitled Canada in Flanders, has been received by the Pioneer. This volume, like its predecessor, is a thrilling story of our brave boys at the front and contains a good report of some of the big battles of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from the second battle of Ypres until December 23rd, 1916. It is well written and contains some good maps and has a lot of information that can only be obtained in a volume such as this. Everybody should read it.

The New

CHEVROLET

Automobile Agency

Call and see the new Chevrolet before making up your mind to purchase any other car. It has reached the acme of perfection for a modern car at a low price. It is equipped with the

Willard Self-Starting, Lighting and Storing Systems
The Steward Speedometer

Demountable Rims

Three Speeds

Chevrolet cars are as truly the products of experience as the locomotive, the ocean liner, or the sky scraper, consequently the owner of a Chevrolet will have the confidence in his car which such experience warrants. The most modern up-to-date car for the money on the market today is the

Chevrolet 490 Tourist Car

G. B. SEXSMITH, Agent

HEATING STOVES

Cold weather is coming and perhaps your heating stove is worn out. Now is the time to get a new one.

POWER WASHING MACHINES

The Multi-Motor Washing Machine

with WRINGING ATTACHMENT is a labor-saver for your wife. This machine has a gasoline engine under the tub, out of the way, and is as easy to operate as a sewing machine. Come in and see it work. It's a dandy.

A GASOLINE ENGINE

is a time-saver. See our little money-makers.

The DeLaval Cream Separator

cannot be excelled. We are the agents for this well known machine.

W. G. LIESEMER

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

Fleischmann's Yeast Fresh every Monday.

Velvet Corduroy

We announce the arrival of 200 yards Corded Velvet, for Coats, Suits or Dresses. This cord was bought very early. The quality is extra good; 27 inches wide. Priced at 75c a yard

Dress Serge

We have a splendid range of dress serges in stock, bought a year ago; brown, grey, black, navy; 40 inches wide. \$1 to \$1.50 a yard

Blanket Cloth Coating

This is a pure wool cloth, the dye is perfect, 54 inches wide, in plain red, grey and navy—also plaids. \$2.75 yd

Wool Flannel

The only material for winter under garments or outer. For men's shirts, etc.; pearl grey, dark grey, plain navy, red, white; 27 inches wide. 45c, 70c and 90c a yard

BOYS' BOOTS—At less than wholesale cost, about 50 pairs in all at this price; black, gun metal, calf, Blucher; heavy slip sole; solid leather. Worth \$4.75 to \$5.50; all sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. \$3.00 a pair

GIRLS' SHOES—Odd lines to clear; sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2; box calf, vici kid, gun metal, Blucher cut. These shoes today sell at from \$3.75 to \$4.50; to clear \$2.75 pair

WOMEN'S SHOES—Just 20 pair, lines that we wish to discontinue, made of box calf, Blucher cut, medium low heel, wide fitter, solid leather, all sizes, 3 to 7. You would pay \$4.50 elsewhere for this shoe. To clear \$3.00 a pair

MEN'S SHOES—30 pairs, box calf, Bluchers, leather lined, heavy slip sole. This shoe was bought four years ago, worth today \$6.00. All sizes, 7 to 11. To clear \$3.95 pair

HEAVY WORK SHOES—That can't be duplicated at \$3.00 \$3.25 and \$3.75 a pair. Guaranteed solid leather. Look them over before you buy elsewhere.

A. G. STUDER

NOW FIGHTING FOR A NEW WORLD SAFER FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE

PEOPLE'S UNITY SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES

A New World is the Goal Towards Which the Allied Nations
Are Marching When Democracy Decees That the Government
Of a Nation Becomes the Sovereign Will of the People

To maintain the war spirit of the nation is as imperative a task as the maintenance of reinforcements and supplies at the front. In other days wars were carried on by kings or governments through military commanders. The attitude of the nation at large was not a matter of supreme importance in the carrying on of a campaign. But times have changed. In democratic countries the whole nation, not the government only, goes to war. No longer is the military commander in the field left to his own devices; no longer are ministers concerned only with the maintenance of an army in the field. The war spirit must be kept alive at home, which, to an extent, underlies in Napoleonic times, is the base of military operations. In days gone by statesmen spoke to the nation through parliament. With the coming of democratic government ministers nowadays forsake the house for the public platform. It is a sign of the times, and significant of the silent revolution which war is bringing in its train, that the prime minister of the United Kingdom takes advantage of every opportunity to associate the people with the government in bidding defiance to German military science. For Mr. Lloyd George knows that side by side with the physical struggle the fight is being waged for a new world made safer for the common people.

A new world. This is the goal towards which the Allied nations are marching. This new world is coming not from kings or governments or parliaments, but from the people, who have been so long shut out of their heritage. When Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent speech, called on the British democracy to "set a new world" he had in mind the disappearing barrier which German military aggression interposed between the British masses and the full consummation of their hopes. But the war has not been an unmitigated evil if it carries the reforming spirit of the British nation stages further along the road of social and political redemption than were deemed possible in the declining days of the Asquith-Lloyd George government.

In this new world the parliament must take its place not as the machinery of a government or a party but as the sovereign will of the nation. Unthinking observers of the effects of the war upon parliament see in the breakdown of the representative character the inherent limitations of democracy as a governing force in time of war. This was not the conclusion of Mr. Balfour. Standing on the threshold of the new world that is rising from the ashes of the past, the people of the Allied nations reach Mr. Balfour's challenge: "We have staked our last dollar on democracy, and if democracy fails we are bankrupt indeed."—Toronto Globe.

Spies in South America

German Agents Well Organized in
Buenos Ayres for Enemy
Work

Coming closely after Secretary of State Lansing's revelations of German-Swedish intrigue, the New York World publishes the following article from its correspondent in Buenos Ayres, under date of August 18:

The unusual activities of German spies in this city during the recent visit of the United States squadron have led to the discovery of an espionage bureau which appears to be the headquarters for German activities in South America.

It was through an accident that the espionage activities were discovered. These were revealed through the opening of a letter, which was wrongly delivered to a man of greatly eccentric habits. On reading the letter he turned it over to the foreign office.

The president of the Argentine Republic immediately started searching enquiry. With the result that it has been learned that the bureau is being financed from Germany and that it is housed in the elaborate residence of a German nobleman who is now living in a hotel.

A secret wireless outfit has been discovered in a house on United States street and was demolished.

It had been asserted for some time by allied representatives here that German espionage agents in Buenos Ayres have been in direct communication with Berlin by means of the Buenos Ayres cable to Spain, whence the information is sent by wireless from Madrid.

Church Bells Make Munitions

70,000 church bells, destined for the shelter and ultimately for conversion into munitions of war, have been received by a big bell factory at Apeldo, in the Prussian province of Hanover.

Calls Democracy Dangerous

Ruling Classes of Germany Bitterly
Oppose Move for Democracy

When the Liberal and Socialist newspapers in Germany continue to talk about the prospective democratization of the empire in the near future in connection with the re-establishment of peace, copies of conservative papers recently received in London show that the ruling class in Prussia bitterly resents every implication that it is to lose some of its power. Writing on democracy, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The most dangerous enemy of the German people is democracy. It is democracy that we shall have to fight when our arms have long been at rest and the far-advanced frontiers of the new and greater Germany have been secured in spite of July 19 and its reichstag majority in a German security pact."

This, cautions the Berliner Vorwarts, the organ of the so-called majority Socialists, to remark:

"So, when England, France, America, Russia, etc. have been defeated, the war will begin, with cheers in the name of the German people, against the German people itself."

The Berliner Krieger-Zeitung publishes the following appeal to the Prussian nobility:

"The Fatherland is in danger. Our enemies, it is true, cannot stand up against the sword of Hindenburg and his loyal supporters or against the daring of our gallant blue-jackets. But, as must be said to our elected disorganizers, our enemies are conscious and unconscious allies among people who bear the German name and live within the German frontiers. The German people's will for victory is being weakened, and efforts are being made to disturb the well-proved foundations of our state system. Prussia-Germany is on the verge of an abyss."

"Where at this hour are the sons of those to whom the Prussian state and the whole German Fatherland owe so much? Where is the Prussian nobility? Is it not now their duty to call the whole of the loyal Prussian people of all classes to gather to their aid and resist the disappearance of the Prussia of Frederick the Great and the German empire of William the Unforgettable and his great chancellor? Is all the precious blood to have flowed in vain? The Prussian nobility must be summoned, not to the defense of its alleged or real rights, but to the fulfillment of its duties toward the Fatherland which are based deep in history. Once more, where is the Prussian nobility?"

Highest Order is the Garter

But the Order of Merit Is Pre-emi-
nent Gift of King

What is the greatest honor in the gift of the king? "Oh the Garter, of course!" says everybody, and it may once be admitted that the Knight-hood of the Garter is the most exclusive order of chivalry in the world, and it must have been one of the bitterest pills the Kaiser had to swallow when his name and the names of his relatives and allies were struck off that roll whose shrine is St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

But the Garter, though the most exclusive order, inasmuch as it is confined to royalty and nobility, is not the greatest honor the king can confer. That position of pre-eminence must be accorded to the right to place the letters "O.M." after one's name. The Order of Merit has not been long established, but by universal consent it has taken a premier place among those honors which the best and greatest may wear without loss of simplicity and dignity.

Hitherto it has been conferred with extreme care, and the number of people who have held this title and hallmark of universal esteem and admiration have seldom exceeded a dozen. But to be in the company of Sir Edward Elgar and Thomas Hardy and Lord Morley is to be of the company of noblemen indeed, who have gained their patent to nobility by splendid achievement and by the production of work which will outlast all the dynasties of kings.

Women Smokers in Wales

A woman was seen smoking a pipe in a Swansea by-street yesterday, and seemed to be enjoying it hugely; of course, this is not quite a new thing. Some old ladies, especially of Irish extraction, have enjoyed their weed in that way for many years past. But it was the way in which this was done which surprised the public.

As a matter of fact, in London some women have gone in for cigarettes and pipes in their homes and in the women's clubs where a rule that pipes are not permitted has been quietly rescinded in favor of the male visitors, who now smoke vigorously without complaint.—Cardiff Western Mail.

Appeals to Socialists for Help

Austrian Kaiser Takes Counsel With
Old Enemy

It is a curious irony of fate that the present emperor of Austria, who is the son of the late Archduke Otto, should now be appealing to a Socialist to stand by him and his family in safeguarding his throne, especially when the emperor's father tried to put an end to that Socialist's life. And thereon hangs a tale.

The affair happened in 1895, and was the sequel to one of the most disgraceful of the many scandals with which the Austrian emperor's father, the late Archduke Otto, was connected. The story is well known.

Riding one day in the country, Archduke Otto met the funeral procession of a poor peasant, whose relatives and friends were following his body to the grave. Archduke Otto, who was accompanied by several officers, compelled the bearers to put down the coffin in the centre of the road, in order that he might have the pleasure of jumping over it on his horse. This he did several times, backwards and forwards, whilst the mourners looked on indignant and helpless. Archduke Otto and his friends then continued their ride.

Here Pernerstorfer, who at that time was the only Socialist member of the Austrian chamber of deputies, brought the scandal to light in parliament, and denounced Archduke Otto from the rostrum of the chamber as a blackguard. His courageous attack on one of the most prominent members of the imperial family caused a tremendous sensation.

The next day Pernerstorfer was found in his flat lying on the floor nearly dead. His servant had been deceived out of the house, and during his absence one or more unknown persons had got into the flat and beaten Pernerstorfer to the point of death. When the servant came back, she found the Socialist deputy lying in a pool of blood, and for many weeks afterwards he lay helpless as a result of the brutal assault.

Police investigations were made, but they were speedily terminated, because it was found that Archduke Otto had been the perpetrator of the outrage. It was also discovered that the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, although he had taken no part in the crime himself, nevertheless resented the public attack on an imperial archduke so keenly that he aided and abetted his brother in the assault on Pernerstorfer.

It is one of the curious ironies of fate that Archduke Otto's son should now be appealing to Pernerstorfer to stand by the imperial family, and help him in safeguarding his throne.

West Will Get Apples From East

Price Has Been Fixed to Allow
Wholesale and Retail Profit

According to Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, Western Canada will obtain its apple supply from Nova Scotia. He stated that the British Columbia crop was 75 per cent normal, Ontario and Quebec have only 15 per cent of a normal crop, but Nova Scotia has 100 per cent normal. The latter province usually exports a large quantity of apples, but this year the crop from the east will be diverted to the west and the food controller's department has already made arrangements for the distribution of the crop in carload lots to the west. The price has also been fixed, and the wholesalers and retailers will help in its distribution on the basis of the fixed price.

Another point made by Mr. Hanna was that it would be a great mistake for Canada to change the standard of its flour. It was true, he said, that for the present there would be a slight gain if the standard of flour was lowered, but this would be much more than offset by the loss that would accrue in export trade after the war.

Canadian Pig Iron Production

With three small plants still unopened, the total production in Canada during the first three months of 1917 was 26,777 tons, on an average of 92,290 tons per month as compared with a monthly production of 97,438 tons during 1916. Journal of Commerce.

FUTURE OF AIR POWER MILITANT AND ITS RELATION TO THE WAR

GERMAN RAIDS HAVE DRIVEN HOME A LESSON

Absolute Supremacy of the Air Would Enable the Allies to Carry
The War Into German Territory In Such a Way As To Secure
Absolute Military Results and to Wear Down Resistance

Want To Be Like England

One City in Germany the Kaiser
Dare Not Visit

The people of Hamburg, long proud of the distinction of being the only "free city" in Germany, are so sick of the war, so eager to hear the proclamation "peace," that, as one notable citizen said, "Give us food and we'll bang our flags."

An Englishwoman who lived in Hamburg for many years, and has just made her way to England, gave this vivid description of the condition of things there:

No place in Germany has been hit so hard by the war as Hamburg. No community sighs so anxiously for peace. There is no more talk of "victory."

To the thousands of people who knew Hamburg in its gay, prosperous, well-to-do days the Alster city would present a sad and sorry sight today. There is no sign whatever of its former prosperity. The harbor is dead, the vast business of export and shipping on which thousands of Hamburg families depended is at a standstill. They have had to make heavy drafts on savings and invested capital. The two great hotels, once the city's pride, the Esplanade and the Atlantic, are practically shut and bankrupt; they depend on the patronage of wealthy visitors, especially Americans and English. Cafe life ceased many months ago. You can get no coffee that is drinkable—the so-called "substitutes" are vile, and there has been no tea for a long time.

The Hamburg goose was a once-famous national dish. A goose, when it can be had, now costs \$25 or \$30; in the old days a one cost \$2.50 to \$3.70. There is no lack of money, but money is worthless because only in rare instances can one buy anything with it. There were never so few fat men and young men in Germany. "Potbellies" have disappeared. Everybody in Hamburg is and looks underfed.

Hamburg depended to an enormous extent on English trade and good will for its prosperity, and though the Hamburgers at first prayed that God would strafe England, they are beginning now to think of the future. They hope England will forgive and forget, and help the port to regain some of its greatness.

You will hear a good many Hamburgers say they know now that it was not England who made the war. They are beginning to blame "Berlin." The Kaiser is not nearly so popular on the Elbe as he once was. I do not think there would be much cheering for him today if he rode round the Alster with his friend, Herr Ballin. Hamburg soldiers are very bitter when they come home. You hear a good deal of talk, attributed to them, about "freedom" Hamburg from the rest of Germany when the war is over. They want to be "like England."

Hardware

Many important price changes have been made. In Western Canada the changes are particularly numerous. Light and heavy iron strap hinges have moved to higher levels. Wrought bolts, machinists' hammers, cold chisel, black sheets, axes, grinders, steel and wood tackle bolts and black saw blades are among the lines that have been advanced in price. Window glass has advanced by changing discounts. Linseed oil is included to a lower price. Business in hardware lines is keeping up well. Journal of Commerce.

Requisitions Horse and Mule Hides

The English army council has taken possession of all horse and mule hides as in stock July 1, and further dealings are prohibited without a license. Journal of Commerce.

The German raids of London have driven home one lesson about the use of air power. A bare superiority among that the war in the air must be fought over our own territory or that of our Allies. To carry the war into German territory in such a way as to secure definitely military results, such a supremacy is needed as will prevent German airmen from ever rising. Such a supremacy, if we could hold it for three months, would gain us victory in the war. We could bomb knapps so persistently that no work would be possible there. We could destroy the Rhine bridges, so that no supplies, even if they could be manufactured, could reach the German army. The effect would be to double and treble the relative strength of the allied armies to the German. Had the fruits of this view been seen twelve months ago, we might at this time have been in a winning position and that at a much smaller expenditure of life and at a much smaller cost to the industry and finance of the country.

The truth was not seen a year ago because, admirable as is the work done by the Royal Flying Corps and by the Royal Naval Air service, both war office and admiralty were too busy in defending their own prerogative over the air to take a broad and long view of all the changes that this new arm would make in the art of war. The Germans, too, were nearly as slow to see them, for though they have taken a lead, it is only a slight one and the prospects of our catching up to them are very good. Already views about the future of air power which would have seemed wild only two months ago, though they were put forward even then, are now the commonplaces for discussion upon the war. It is not the least of our debt to America that her energy and foresight in preparing a huge air fleet has enabled us to look forward with confidence to attaining the superiority required—not this year, alas! but next year. And it is not the least of the services of Germany to our war policy that by raiding London they have at last knocked the truth into our heads. H. Sidgeman in the New Republic.

Paris Has War Museum

Collections Fill Twenty-Two Large
Rooms

Paris now boasts a museum unlike any other in the world. This is the "Musée de Guerre," the war museum of M. Henri Leblanc, and contains the most complete collection of documents relating to the war constituted anywhere.

The idea of forming a war collection first occurred to M. Leblanc on the last day of July, 1914, before hostilities actually broke out. He began with gathering all the public posters concerning war measures posted in Paris. Today his collections fill 22 rooms. Every aspect of the war is here represented in documents and pictures. Posters showing the development of American sentiment till the final intervention, have a prominent place. Every form of paper money issued in France and the colonies is represented. There are also countless specimens of "french-craft" and war souvenirs.

He has presented the collection to the State.

Things Wrongly Named

Timonise is a bird.
Caught is a shepout.
Sealing wax has no wax.
Blind women have eyes and can see.

Rice pauce is not made of rice or the rice plant.

Kid gloves are not made of kid.
German silver is not silver, nor is German manufacture, it having been made in China for centuries.



From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Some Dugouts I Have Known

By a Subaltern in the London Westminster Gazette

The rest of the dugouts were not quite so magnificent, but were very fine examples of the bearable kind. They were large enough, possessed of about two wire beds apiece, and with the usual equipment of a dugout in France were quite happy spots. The usual equipment of Lares and Penates of a dugout in France is as follows—try and imagine it; it is a good study of Still Life—one sometimes wonders that there is still life, but that is beside the point.

In the average or bearable, type of dugout you plunge down three or four steps—that is if it is one of the very safe British dugouts with quite two feet of mud on top. Otherwise you probably mount up two or three steps to where your dugout rears its roof of corrugated iron above the level of the trenches defiantly and proudly.

Having stumbled down or up these steps, you knock your head with considerable force against what is known in architectural circles, I believe, as the lintel, a pine log propped in knots which forms the upper part of the doorway frame. Having wiped the tears of pain from your eyes and relieved your feelings in the usual way, you now, carefully stooping, as you have learnt wisdom, observe yourself to be in a small square or oblong cavity with a roof of logs supported by logs.

Sometimes there is canvas or tarred felt nailed to this ceiling, sometimes also the same materials cover the walls. This is quite a good stunt. The walls do not then fall in so obviously, and behind it makes a nice little runway for rats, being almost as good as oak wainscoting for the purpose. As you enter there is a squeaking behind this dugout wainscoting. It is the rats. This squeaking continues steadily all day and all night too. It gets quite cheery in time, and you like it—it makes it seem homely after a bit.

Occasionally it is varied by a scuffling sound, or a heavy squeezing noise, as some large, fat rat passes along whose girth is too great to permit him to slip by with comfort. In the middle of the floor is a table, also four chairs, one of which is complete and has a back.

Upon the table is a barrel of cigars, some trench maps, a number of the "Sketch," three empty glasses, a gramophone, and the Message Block. In the obscurity of the upper end of the dugout are two wire beds or bunks one above the other. On the lower bed a figure is lying with its boots on, swathed and swaddled up with blankets, and a muffled wrapped round its head. It breathes uneasily, and occasionally turns over in its sleep and slaps at the canvas on the wall where the rat-noises are coming from.

Near the table, sticking out from the wall, is a shelf. On this shelf a candle gutters in close proximity to an open jar of jam. Near the jar of jam is some cheese on a plate, which a mouse has just been investigating—one gets to tolerate mice; there are also a Verrey pistol and some cartridges, a bottle of Kirchners and whole pages culled from whiskey ads, and a tin of Ideal milk. Round the walls are pinned indiscriminately pictures of Miss Gladys Cooper, Kirchners, and whole pages culled from "La Vie Parisienne."

Upon the floor is a thick, slime. Anything that falls on the floor gets speedily covered with mud. Everything falls on the floor. And there you have your picture of the ordinary or bearable dugout. Another characteristic of the British dugout is that it is never by any chance (or never used to be at any rate) safe.

One of the chief and most enthralling topics of conversation during a "strafe" is as to what exact calibre of shell will be withstood by the particular dugout you are in. It might stand a whizz-bang and at a pinch a 4.2, but of course, a 5.9 would come clean through, or "of course, we don't stand an earthly chance against anything heavier than a pipsqueak." And then the 5.9 lands on the roof, or near it, and blows out the candle.

Everyone goes green, and then breathes again, and someone relights the candle, and all feel much easier that it will apparently stand a 5.9. Someone suggests that just a little drop all around would be a sound scheme, to which all are agreed, and all have one, and all begin to feel more cheery; but of course there is always the chance that the next one may come through!

To Regulate Price of Fish

In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48,000,000 pounds of fish, 75 per cent. of which was exported to the United States. For 9,000,000 pounds of whitefish the fishermen received on the average 5 cents a pound. In some Canadian cities Manitoba whitefish sell at 15 cents a pound or more. The food controller for Canada is arranging to reduce the wide margin between fishermen and consumers.

The Universal She

One Pip—I'm marrying the sweetest little woman under the sun on Tuesday.
Two Pips—Afraid it's illegal, old thing.
One Pip—Illegal! What d'ye mean?
Two Pips—Well, you see, I married her last week.

Our Immigrants

From the "Woman Citizen" by Alice Stone Blackwell

The war has almost cut off the supply of immigrants from Europe. This has led to a much keener realization of the value of this foreign labor in many lines of industry. Meanwhile the interests of the immigrant himself have been largely overlooked. After he is once admitted to the country, he has mostly been left to shift for himself, in new conditions, where he really needed help and guidance.

To a noble advance guard of women the possibilities and needs of our vast army of immigrants have made a strong appeal for years. What is wanted now is to drive the appeal home to the heart and conscience of the great multitude of women. The war is waking people up to many things that they have long needed to know, and it should bring to women as well as men a realizing sense of the criminal folly of leaving millions of aliens right here among us with no means of getting in touch with them.

It costs the country an incalculable sum in hard cash to leave the host of newly-arrived immigrants to flounder around and find their feet as best they can—cash for hospitals for those whose health is sacrificed unnecessarily, cash for jails for those whose characters are destroyed unnecessarily, cash for almshouses for those who could have made good if they had had a little intelligent supervision at the start. Even those who do make good at last often lose years of time before they can adjust themselves to the new conditions.

One American of my acquaintance who has made a fortune, struggled with poverty for years, doing odd jobs because he did not know English enough to find out that the trade he had brought from home with him was in demand here and would command good pay.

An Italian consul has called attention to the fact that most of the Italians who come here are skilled agriculturists, and that it is foolish and wasteful to set them to digging sewers instead of opening the way for them to work on the land. And of even greater consequence than the loss in hard cash is the loss in human happiness and in the finer spiritual values.

We can learn a great deal from the immigrants while we teach them. From one nationality we can learn thrift; from another, temperance; from another, a singularly perfect type of family love; from another, heroism in the face of persecution; and from almost all, a kindness and generosity on the part of the poor, which utterly outshines that of the rich or the well to do. There is in our great immigrant population a vast reservoir of talent, of energy, and of goodness which can be made to contribute a thousand fold more than it does to the power of the country. Power in war or peace. When it is fully utilized it will be a gain like the harnessing of Niagara—but in this case with no sacrifice of beauty for the sake of work.

Value Of Eggs

Excellent Substitute for Lean Meat, Say the Food Experts

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural College, New Jersey, U.S.A., entitled "Milk and Eggs" we extract the following information on the value of eggs in the diet.

Composition of the hen's egg compared with moderately lean beef:

Water: Hen's egg, 73.7 per cent.; lean beef, 70.5; fat, hen's egg, 10.5 per cent.; lean beef, 8.5 per cent.; protein, hen's egg, 14.8 per cent.; lean beef, 20.0 per cent.; mineral matter, hen's egg, 1.0 per cent.; lean beef, 1.0 per cent.

The protein in the egg is nearly pure albumen. The yolk of an egg is of greater nutritive value than the white. It is rich in the following mineral salts: Calcium, iron, potassium and phosphorus, and contains them in such a form that they are readily absorbed and utilized by the body. The white of an egg is rich in sulphur.

By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. As eggs contain no starch or sugar they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts with sugar, tapioca, and similar materials.

Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked. They should be cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 134 degrees F., becomes jelly-like at 160 degrees F., and when heated to the boiling point, 212 degrees F., becomes a tough leathery mass and very indigestible.

"Are you a tramp?"

"No, mum. I'm a food conserver. Have you got any old food you don't want wasted?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

Shrapnel Safe Until Fused

Bullets are Projected Forward and Scattered, Case Falls to Ground

A short time ago a man was haled to the police court for having under his arm a package containing shrapnel incorrectly referred to as a shrapnel shell. It is safe to assume that had passers-by known the contents of the package, at least one side of the street would have been shunned while had the package dropped to the sidewalk a wild panic might readily have ensued. As a matter of fact, the package the man carried was as safe as a box of candy, for shrapnel without a fuse is harmless and the fuse is fitted to the shrapnel only on the battlefield, says a writer in Popular Mechanics.

The dictionary defines shrapnel as "a shell filled with bullets and having a bursting charge to explode it at any time in its flight." This definition is credited to a British officer, but, while accurate, is somewhat misleading.

So much for what shrapnel is. What a shrapnel does is clouded by even more general misunderstanding. Consulting the dictionary again, we note that the shrapnel carries a bursting charge to explode it, and the general belief is that this charge, carried in the powder pocket in the base of the casing, shatters the steel shell and scatters the charge of shrapnel bullets.

On firing a gun loaded with shrapnel, the cartridge case is left behind, just as is the shell when discharging an ordinary shot-gun. The complete shrapnel, with its time fuse, etc., is projected at a high rate of velocity revolving rapidly in its flight, and travels as a unit until such instant as the flash from the fuse reaches the powder pocket. When ignition of the powder charge occurs the diaphragm, separating the powder pocket from the section containing the shrapnel balls, is driven forward. This strips the fuse body from the end of the shell casing, while the forward travel of the casing is retarded seriously, if not arrested or reversed.

On issuing from the casing, the diaphragm plows through the mass of shrapnel balls and scatters them in all directions; the rosin which bound them together having been melted by the heat of the explosion and the friction created in driving the collection of shrapnel and partly melted rosin from the shrapnel casing.

The blast of the gases formed by the explosion of the powder charge on issuing from the open end of the casing scatters the shrapnel still further and imparts to the balls a velocity which makes them very destructive within a radius of about 60 feet of where the shrapnel "breaks." Part of the gases generated in the powder pocket are apt to escape through the powder tube, and this strips the fuse cap from its body, or if the fuse body is stripped from the shell casing before this takes place, the fuse body is pulled from the end of the powder tube. After the break of a shrapnel, the head of the projectile continues its advance, with a certain accelerated speed, followed by the diaphragm powder tube, etc., and the spread of scattering shrapnel. The casing, having lost much of its momentum, drops to the ground.

Should the force of the explosion within the powder pocket not be sufficient to strip the threaded connection between the fuse body and the shell casing, the steel shell would explode, but only in such a case. To retain the effectiveness of the shrapnel, the fracture would be limited to a section near the mouth of the casing, where its walls are comparatively thin, and the shrapnel would be scattered from the remainder of the casing as before. The shattering of the steel casing takes place only when a shrapnel fails to break properly. It is not what a shrapnel does ordinarily, but what it may do in the case of an emergency.

Sable Island Is Wearing Away

To mariners, Sable Island, represents a constantly increasing danger, despite the best efforts of the Canadian Marine department with modern light houses and sound signals.

In 1901, the late Dr. Saunders, as director of the central experimental farm, Ottawa, took steps to prevent the destruction of the island by planting out 80,000 trees and shrubs. The lack of success has probably put an end to all effort, to offset the disintegration of the remaining area. In reply to a question of the Forestry Journal, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, director of the central experimental farm, states that no work in planting on Sable Island, subsequent to that described in this article, has been done and that "very little success is expected from planting vegetation on this very exposed and windy island." It is likely that the task will have to be undertaken eventually by engineering devices.

On Sable Island no trees grow naturally. It is formed entirely of white sand, and lies about 153 miles from Halifax.—Canadian Forestry Journal.

"I like this poem of yours to a brook. It fairly gurgles. You evidently wrote it by a rippling rill. 'Not exactly,' said the poet, 'but I did write it with a fountain pen. Maybe that accounts for it.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Captain is Brains of U-Boat

Handling a Submarine Is a Huge Task

Every submarine has its commander—generally a captain—who acts as the very brains of the ship. No one else can give orders, for so interconnected are all the machines, that the conflicting commands from more than one officer would almost surely result in an accident. Hence every one reports directly to the captain through the second officer in command, who, by the way, also is responsible for the correct operation of everything from the ballast to the torpedoes.

In making the attack, the captain mans the periscope in the main operating room, just beneath the conning tower. The lenses and prisms in the periscope tube transmit the images from the sighting piece above the water down to the periscope eye piece.

When the vessel dives the decks are first cleared, says Popular Science monthly. Then the hatches are sealed down and the oil engines are stopped, in quick succession. Storage batteries are turned on to drive the electric propelling motors. Electricity must be used under water, because the oil engines consume precious air and exhaust poisonous gases.

On the next word from the captain water from outside is allowed to fill the huge ballast tanks in the central hull. Other ballast tanks at the ends of the boat are partially filled to hold the ship on an even keel. This trimming of the submarine, of course, can be delicately controlled by the buoyancy gauges and controls in the operating room. The weight of all this water causes the submarine to sink, but not completely. The horizontal rudders at the stern of the ship are used to give the final touches to the dive. The commander directs the man at the wheel how far down to go. By watching the depth gauges in front of him, the wheelman can so tip the diving rudders that the proper depth can be found immediately and held exactly.

It takes but a minute or two to dive. In torpedoing a ship, the entire vessel must be turned to aim the torpedo tubes, which lie parallel with the central axis of the submarine in the bow. The command is given to fire. The gunners in the forward compartment receive the order through speaking tubes or telephones. The torpedo is discharged from its tube by compressed air.

New German Air Tricks

Number of Tactics Astound Airmen of the Allies

The Germans are gradually finding a new and daring type of aviator. Previous to the opening of the present spring the German pilot was looked upon as a joke by both British and French fliers. Now, as the result of copying the aeronautics of the allies, and training under some of the oldest airmen, they have assumed a number of tactics in their efforts to hit a target that have astounded the airmen of the allies.

The most startling trick to watch is a new one, whereby a pilot flying horizontally at top speed will suddenly switch his machine clean around till his tail is pointing where his nose was before, and will slide along backward for a moment or two before coming to a stop and diving to regain flying speed. One has often seen a motor car on a greasy road suddenly skid right around and slide along, tail first for a few yards, and apparently this new German trick does the same thing in the air.

Those who have seen the thing done declare that it is quite a useful fighting trick, for a very fast machine may overshoot a slower one, then turn suddenly, pump a burst of machine gun bullets into the front of it and dive away before the startled gunner has time to reply.

When German airplanes appeared a few weeks ago painted like Joseph's coat, of many colors, the impressionist correspondent jumped to the conclusion that the change was a boyish vanity. But when one comes to think it over there is a good deal more method in the madness than appears at first sight. Most people have met those horrible advertisements in which bright red letters are printed large on a blue ground. One is supposed to look at them intently for a few moments, and then to look up at a white ceiling, whereupon one sees that same lettering with the colors reversed. Others will remember how bright yellow and blue in alternate stripes affect the eyes so that the lines of yellow and blue seem to dance over and into one another till one's eyes swim.

Well, something of that sort seems to be the underlying idea of the new color scheme. As the machines twist and dodge in the course of an air fight, first one glaring color and then another flashes across the British machine gunner's sights, or a plain neutral tint is succeeded by a flash of some color that absolutely hurts the eye, and so, presumably, the enemy hopes to put our men off their best shooting form.

The Falklands Islands will subscribe for a period of ten years, beginning with 1917, a sum equal to one-tenth of their yearly customs revenue towards the expenses of the war. The colony has, in addition, presented the army with an armed aeroplane.

Nothing Less Than This

Reasonable Peace Terms That Should Be Imposed on Germany

Peace terms appear at the present time to cause an immense amount of worry to all the pro-German followers of the kaiser in the United States, from Gumshoe Bill Stone down through the Ridderbund to Herr Wilhelm Hearst.

To ease their troubled minds, as they see Germany tottering to a fall, it would be a kindness to state the minimum terms on which Germany can secure that peace which she cast aside in July, 1914.

The dethronement of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a government of and by the people.

The restoration by Germany of the millions of francs stolen under the name of "fines levied upon municipalities."

The restoration by Germany of the funds stolen from the banks of Belgium and northern France.

The return by Germany of the tons of valuable machinery and material stolen from the factories of Belgium and northern France.

The return to Denmark of her provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, stolen by Bismarck in 1866.

The cession by Austria to Italy of the Trentino, the city of Trieste and the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

The establishment of a Polish republic in the territory of the former kingdom of Poland.

The expulsion of the Turks from European Turkey and the internationalization of Constantinople.

The liberation of Syria and Mesopotamia from Turkish misrule.

The division of the long misgoverned German colonies among the allies.

The division of the Germans naval vessels among the allies.

The return of Helgoland to Great Britain.

The surrender to the allies of German merchant tonnage equivalent to the tonnage destroyed by the piratical submarine warfare.

The payment by Germany of all claims for cargoes destroyed and of damages for loss of lives.

The payment by Germany for all restorations of buildings, public and private, destroyed by their armies.

The return to the owners of all objects of art, silverware, rare books and other articles stolen by the German princes and others in the invaded territories, or full payment therefor.

The payment of a heavy indemnity by Germany, of such amount as may be determined by the allies, but not to be less than ten times the amount imposed by Prussia on France in 1871.

The maintenance at the expense of Germany of sufficient troops of the allies in garrison at Berlin, Hamburg and such other points as the war council of the allies may direct, until all the above conditions of the allies are fully met.—Letter to the New York Sun.

Freedom of the Seas

Control of the Seas Essential to Security of British Empire

When peace terms include the provision that there shall be freedom of the seas, the disposition is towards incredulity. The seas always will be free when no nations are at war. When nations are at war they will cease to be public commons to the extent that any one nation can close them and needs to close them.

Public easement loses validity as soon as the easement runs counter to the necessities of a nation powerful enough to declare it invalid and prove it invalid.

It is the essential of British security that it always should have this power and in necessity exercise it. As soon as Great Britain commits herself to a declaration that the seas are free in all times and against any conditions, she has done one of two things. She has made an agreement which will be broken or she has ceased to be a great empire.

The British empire never will cease to be a great empire by any free will act of the British people. We conclude that any declaration regarding the freedom of the seas will hold good so long as there is no reason for closing the sea lanes to any nation, and will not hold good another moment so long as the British navy controls the sea.

When the British navy ceases to hold potential control of the sea the British empire is gone and Great Britain has become an island dependency of some other power. It cannot subsist upon its own resources. It depends upon its navy for its living.

Therefore, when freedom of the seas enters as an item into peace discussion, we think of that kind of peace coming when the New Zealander views the ruins of London.—Chicago Tribune.

Obviously

"Come on," said the first flea, as he hopped from the brown bear's left foreleg; "come over and join me at a short game of golf."

"Golf," exclaimed the second flea, hastily taking a bite of hyena; "where in the realm of Barnum are we going to play golf?"

"Why," said the first flea, "over on the lynx, of course."—Jack o' Lantern.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. Osmond, Prop.
Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Postage: \$2.00 per year

Many Exemptions from Service Filed

There seem to be a great many businesses in Canada that are essential to the carrying on of the war victoriously. In some parts of Canada from 95 to 100 per cent. of the men called to report for duty are claiming exemption on the ground that it is essential and in the national interest that they should remain at home. Where the profiteers are thickest there are the largest percentages of claims for exemption. Didsbury's percentage is not so bad as many places, claims for exemption being only about 85 per cent.

What is the Military Service Act uncovering? Does it tell us that nearly all of Canada's MEN have gone to the front? Does it say that Canada, rather than pay the price of freedom would meekly bend the neck to bear the yoke of slavery? Is the Canadian remnant an army of stay-at-homes, with ghoulish disposition and ready to prey upon the miserable necessities of the battlefield? Are they as mad as the Huns, but having a lust for gold instead of for blood? If such be the case we will be paid in blood and not in gold.

We do not believe that such is the case. Canadian cowardice is a meaningless term, therefore we must look elsewhere for the faulty parts of our military machinery? As for being slaves, Canada has bought the air of freedom so long that to her there is no other alternative and slavery are nought but death and hell. Away with them from every part of the world and let man be free. That is what the British flag stands for—the greatest measure of freedom that mankind has ever experienced. That is what the British Empire is fighting to maintain and that is why Canada, as an integral part of that empire, has sent her armies overseas and how can she now utterly fail to support her valiant soldiers in a cause that must be fought out?

Carriers, get ready for the sport of the season. "Take the in-turn, tee-high and land right on the button, but don't miss the broom."

Are you easy to scare? If so, look out for Zeppelins and be prepared to hear of Canada's coast cities and ship-building plants being blown up by enemy submarines; and don't be surprised if a planetary disturbance puts the crazy old earth out of existence—but don't cut off your fodder while you are waiting for these things to happen.

The latest report, made in Germany for consumption by the Allies, is that the Germans have made a floating island of the disappearing variety, which they use as a submarine base and that they have hangars in the clouds for their aeroplanes. All they have to do now is to discover an underground passage for their armies to England and knock a hole in the bottom of the north sea and strand the British fleet.

Canada has done right in insisting upon a national government. The Military Service Act cannot be enforced by party. It must have a united public voice behind it, not a party one. Whatever may happen to the men who compose the national government when the election comes on, no party candidates need hope to take their places. Canada's part in the war cannot be done successfully except under the guidance of a national govern-

ment, and it is not in us to allow the flags of the Allies to be borne along over the long and rough road to Berlin and not have a Canadian to help hold up the colors. Whatsoever may become of party government it must resolutely be set aside until the war is over, demobilization has taken place and the returned soldiers are handsomely rewarded for their services on behalf of the nation.

Splendid Showing of Local Branch Red Cross

The annual meeting of the Didsbury branch of the Red Cross Society was held in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary's report was read and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. D. Marshall.

1st vice president, Mrs. H. E. Osmond.

2nd vice president, Mrs. Robert Moore.

Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Studer.

Superintendent of Red Cross teas for the year, Mrs. H. W. Chambers.

Mayor Osmond moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring officers, Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, president, and Mrs. Chambers, vice president.

Mrs. Stauffer replied, thanking all who had so ably and willingly helped her during the three years of her office as president, and said that it would have been impossible to have carried on the work if it had not been for the splendid co-operation she had always received from her fellow officers and all the other willing workers in town and country.

Mrs. Osmond, new president, did not, making a few remarks, said she hoped the work would go on as successfully as before and wished for the hearty co-operation of all the workers for the coming year.

Following is the annual report of the secretary-treasurer on the activities of the local branch for the year just closed, which shows that there has been a year of very active service, both in collecting funds and making and shipping supplies:

of year.....\$227 15

Total receipts for the year 2931 10

The total receipts for the year previous were \$1,866.24, showing an increase of receipts for the year just closed of \$1,064.86.

The total expenditure, including cheques to headquarters for general use, Prisoners of War Fund, Ogden Convalescent Home and supplies, was \$3,115.27 for the year just closed, as compared with \$1,639.09 for the year previous, a gain of \$1,476.18, a very commendable increase, indeed.

There is a balance in bank and on hand of \$42.98.

The receipts were raised as follows:

Red Cross Teas.....	8 312 20
Girl Guides Tipiary Club.....	44 95
Membership Fees.....	26 00
Private Donations.....	190 75
Concerts, Dances, Picnics and Sales.....	624 70
Picnic at R. A. Kenbry's.....	194 00
Special Red Cross canvass (Dominion Day).....	247 05
Westcott Ladies Aid.....	1 00
Wesherdale Municipality and Sunday School....	519 10
Didsbury Womens Inst..	28 60
Rugby Womens Institute..	380 50
Mountain View Ladies....	87 15
Spring-side Ladies.....	73 10
Zella School District.....	202 00
Total.....	\$2931 10

During the year just closed the number of articles made and shipped by the local branch was 5654.

as compared with 3,016 for the previous year, an increase of 2,638.

Great as these increases are there has been a still greater increase in the demand for both money and supplies to carry on the noble, self-sacrificing work voluntarily undertaken by the Red Cross Society. Amidst the welter of blood, the thunder and lightning of thousands of guns in action, the poisonous fumes of the gases, the mangling of human bodies, the destruction of property on a scale hitherto unknown in the world; in fact, in the midst of a world gone mad and bent on wounding, slaying, annihilating, the Red Cross stands out as the only mollifying agency, angels of mercy, sent into the world to prevent the utter destruction of the human race, to relieve suffering and pain, to heal everyone not stricken with a mortal wound. And it is meeting with remarkable success in its work.

The demands of the Red Cross work for the coming year will be greater than ever. The energies and skill of the women in making supplies; the forensic, musical and literary talent in entertaining; the wealth of the rich and poor alike—according to their ability to give—all must be given cheerfully and willingly without limit, without hesitation or mental reservation of any kind whatsoever. Freely ye have received, freely give—there is no other way. The work of the Red Cross can be carried on only by voluntary effort and liberal giving. Our attitude toward the Red Cross should be: What are your needs? What do you want me to do for you? Ask and ye shall receive.

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from Mr. Jacob Neufeld I will sell by Public Auction on his farm, southwest 1/4 section 7, tp. 31, rge. 26, west 4th Meridian, or 20 miles east and 1 mile south of Didsbury, or 5 miles west and 1 mile south of Sannyslope, on

Friday, November 2nd

1917, the following:

44 Head of Horses

2 geldings, 8 yrs, 2700; gelding, 7 yrs, 1400; mare, 8 yrs, 1250; 2 mares, 4 yrs, 2400; 2 mares, 3 yrs, 2300; 2 mares, 6 yrs, 2500; 2 mares, 14 and 15 yrs, 2600; mare, 12 yrs, 1100; mare, 6 yrs, 1000; 2 mares, 5 yrs, 2400; 2 mares, 5 yrs, 2400 (all mares supposed to be in foal); 3 2 yr old fillies, 2 yr old gelding, 8 yearling colts, fillies and geldings; 14 spring colts, fillies and geldings.

34 Head of Cattle

4 A1 Dairy cows, 7 range cows, 4 2 yr old heifers, 2 yearling heifers, yearling steer, 3-yr-old bull, 13 spring calves.

Machinery, Etc.

2 heavy farm wagons with box, two seated democrat, Luggy, McCormick binder, 6 ft; 2 McCormick mowers, Deering mower, Massey Harris mower, Frost & Wood mower, 2 bay rakes, Massey Harris shoe drill, Massey-Harris disc, Emerson gang plow, Cockshutt gang plow, breaking plow, 2 walking plows, Chatham fanning mill, 2 sets of sleighs, 2000 lb truck scale, blacksmith outfit, 2 tire setters, carpenter's work bench, a number of carpenter's tools, broad axe, set of 3 section harrows, set of 2 section lever harrows, set of 3 section lever harrows, 2 sets of heavy work harness, 2 sets of plow harness, set of democrat harness, single driving harness, forks, shovels, saws, etc.

Household Goods

Empress range, 2 heaters, dining table, 12 dining chairs, 6 rocking chairs, couch, bed couch, bedstead, DeLaval separator, churn, cream cans, butter mixer, washing machine, clothes mangle and other articles too numerous to mention.

About 150 chickens.

As Mr. Neufeld is renting his farm everything must be sold.

Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock sharp; lunch at noon.

TERMS: All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount 12 months credit will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer
JACOB NEUFELD, H. B. ATKINS
Proprietor. Clerk.

A Convenient Range

The Kootenay Range has a ventilated oven, with nicked steel walls, drop door, tested thermometer and a flue system that directs the heat twice around the oven. The grates are easily shaken, dampers handy and fire always under perfect control. Write for booklet.

McClary's

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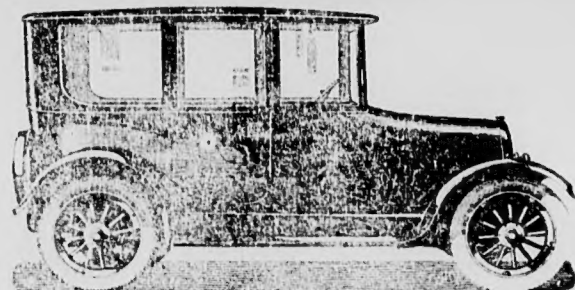
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A Bright Spot

In a Hard Life

A very welcome and interesting letter was received by the editor last week from an old friend, Dr. (now Capt.) A. J. Weart, from England, and as a great many of his friends in the district would like to hear something about him we quote part of his letter. After being moved around considerably he states that he has recently been appointed to Major Dixon's old place on the Bramshott Standing Medical Board for a short time and according to his information his next move will be to France about Nov. 2nd. He says:

You will see in the papers that the Hun still makes a practice of visiting London and some of the east coast towns with his nocturnal, humish deviltry. He accomplishes nothing from a military standpoint, and apart from creating more or less of a nervous tension among the women and children and elderly folk of our cities, his actions rebound on his own head, for he is heaping up a tremendous account for which he will have to pay dearly before peace can become an established fact.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we learn from returned officers and men as well as occasionally from our press, that the Allies are nibbling off a portion of the German holdings almost every day. We are apparently making thrusts here and there and consolidating quickly, allowing the enemy to "kick against the pricks" at every or in every counter attack. This, it seems, is very disconcerting to Fritz. He is not dominating all the good positions as he did in 1915, and has learned to retreat not always according to a pre-arranged plan. Among other things he has learned to respect the fighting qualities of those called Canadians, who have in this war won an enviable position.

The Central Powers are not yet beaten, but they are well past the zenith of their strength, and facing what they do, I cannot see how they can hope to win. Believe those higher up in the enemy countries are becoming disillusioned.

One thing we do need among our own people at home, is a more united, unselfish effort among and by all classes to keep our forces up to fighting strength and advantageously employed. It seems a shame to be sending men over for the third time while others play around in parts of Canada, little concerned, apparently, about the war. As you stated in your letter, a great deal is due to the selfishickerings of cheap, empty-headed politicians. Hope we see them eliminated in the not distant future.

However, we trust that social, political, economic (labor) conditions may not long be in such a state of instability as they are at present, we are passing through the most serious and momentous period of this old world's history, yet many do not begin to, and few fully, realize it.

Can assure you we shall all be glad when that day arrives, which shall permit of our return to our homes and friends—glad to return to our peaceful civil pursuits.

I am glad to have had about seven months' dealing more or less intimately with our boys. I learned to like them in a way I had never imagined. They got to know me and I them and I must say have been glad of the association. Our Padre and I often speak of the indescribable attachment that springs up by constant association. We got so that, like a mother, we can excuse a great deal that long ago would have seemed out of the question. From their speech you would not often judge their minds, but let one of them get seriously hurt, and how kind they can become, yet that kindness is always there, only just very superficially hidden, by a veneer of roughness—not viciousness.

Olds Red Cross Notes

The annual reports of the Olds branch of the Red Cross Society show that the branch is active and generously supported by the public. The total receipts for the year were \$2,712.57. Work is being supplied to eight sewing circles, and 7551 articles were shipped.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. R. N. Aylward; first vice president, Mrs. W. J. Elliott; second vice president, Mrs. H. W. Brown; third vice president, Mrs. Jaffrey; fourth vice president, Mrs. Walkey; treasurer, Mr. L. H. Walkey; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Kemp.

Report for service.

Red Cross Tag Day and Food Sale

That the support of the work of the British Red Cross is not proving irksome is shown by the splendid result of the effort of the numerous Red Cross workers in our midst as set forth in the following report:

Report of proceeds of Tag Day and Food Sale held on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1917, for the British Red Cross "Our Day":

Result of Tagging

Mrs. Marshall	\$ 11 15
Mrs. Stauffer	8 40
Mrs. Chambers	19 35
Mrs. Studer	20 00
Mrs. Cuncannon	1 15
Miss Ruby Weber	25 50
Miss Nora Moore	30 15
Tagging the school children	17 00

Total

Proceeds of Food Sale

Springside Ladies

Mrs. C. W.

E. M. M.

(The last two contributions per Mrs. Osmond)

Grand total

The executive wishes to thank all who so willingly helped to make the undertaking such a success.

E. M. STUDD, Sec.-Treas. Red Cross Society.

SIMPLEX LINK BLADE CREAM SEPARATORS

For sale by J. H. McLean and G. B. Sexsmith, sole agents for Alberta. This separator is one of the largest capacity, lightest running and closest skimming on the market. A boy or girl from twelve to fourteen years old can turn these separators for four or five hundred pounds of milk at a time. No need of gasoline power to use the Simplex. We guarantee our separator to give perfect satisfaction after a thirty day trial, or no sale. Parties wishing to investigate and purchase will find one on exhibition in the office of G. B. Sexsmith. If they wish to see them used go to the home of J. H. McLean, Didsbury, where one has been used for four years. 5000 lbs. capacity per hour. A great time saver. J. H. McLean & G. B. Sexsmith, sole agents.

Didsbury Opera House.

Every Saturday night the popular and highly entertaining Blue Bird Pictures will be shown

"Elusive Isobel,"

Featuring the great Florence Lawrence, is the title of the story the pictures will tell on

Saturday, October 20th

beginning at 8:30 sharp.

Children's tickets on Saturday evenings, 15 cents.

WM. FARRINGTON, Mgr. and Prop.

JONES & PATON'S AUCTION SALE

As the above parties have purchased L. D. Bricker's entire herd of cattle, known as one of the best dairy herds in the Didsbury district, they must be sold without reserve, on the farm known as Manassah Weber's, 1 mile west and 1 1/2 miles south of Didsbury, or the NE 1/4 of sec. 2, tp. 31, rg. 2, W. 5th M., on

Monday, November 5th

1917, the following:

83 Head of Cattle

26 A1 dairy cows, some fresh, and some to freshen soon; 12 good 2 year old heifers; 4 yearling heifers; 7 2 year old steers; 12 yearling steers; 21 calves; steers and heifers; registered bull (black poll.)

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp, lunch at noon.

TERMS: 12 months credit will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest, 4 per cent. off for cash.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer
JONES & PATON, H. B. ATKINS
Proprietors. Clerk.

The good old times, did you say? Why there never was a better time in the world's history than now.

Sinclair Bros. THE ALL-ROUND BLACKSMITH SHOP

Our Specialty:
Light, Fancy and Heavy
Horseshoeing.

SINCLAIR BROS.,
Railway St., Didsbury

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from Mr. J. M. Reed I will sell by Public Auction on his farm, four and a half miles west of Didsbury (west 1 1/2 sec. 17, tp. 31, rg. 2, west 5th), on

Monday, October 29th

1917, the following:

14 Head of Horses

Team geldings, wt. 2700; gelding, wt. 1500; team mares, wt. 3000; team mares, wt. 2400; sorted mare, wt. 1050; 2 2 year old fillies; 2 2 year old geldings, 2 spring colts.

56 Head of Cattle

26 head of A1 Dairy Cows, 8 milking and balance to freshen soon; 12 yearling steers, 13 early calves; 5 late calves.

Machinery, Etc

Heavy farm wagon with double box, buggy, 22 inch brush breaker, 14 inch walking plow, press drill, disc mower, rake, 3 section lever harrow, set of sleighs, hay rack, 2 sets double harness, log chains, forks, shovels, etc.

Household Goods

Sewing machine, extension table, a number of cream cans and other household furniture and articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Reed has rented his farm everything must be sold.

Lunch at 11:30 Sale at 12 o'clock

Terms: All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 3 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer

J. M. REED, H. B. ATKINS,
Proprietor Clerk

BOY WANTED—For evenings and Saturdays, or steady work to learn barber trade. We pay while learning. Apply T. B. STUART, barber, Didsbury.

Baling Wire.

The United Grain Growers have baling ties for sale at \$8.65 per 100 lbs. Call at elevator for this commodity.

W. LEADBETTER, Agent.

DR. MECKLENBERG

The old reliable, responsible and reputable optician will visit

Olds, on Friday, Nov. 23,
Didsbury, on Saturday, Nov. 24,
Carstairs, on Monday, Nov. 26
Charges are moderate.

FARMS WANTED

I have buyers for from a quarter to a section of good improved land. What have you to sell? Particulars to E. NUNNELEY,
224 8th Ave. W., Calgary,
Phone M6133.

Wanted to Rent.

Farm, within eight miles of Didsbury. Close in preferred. Write E. N. BOETTGER, Mayton, Alta.

Young Men of 20 to 34

Your country calls you to service. It will stand you in good stead to heed the call and

Register for Service Now

Shall we send Private Christmas Cards?

Because the festivities of Christmas will for some be marred by the loss of dear ones in the War, it is essential that we do our utmost to radiate as much kindness as possible. The sending of the customary greetings carries a deep significance, for it is in times of care and anxiety that the evidence of sympathy is most welcome. Therefore we should make the most of this time-honored custom, by recalling all it will mean to our Sailors and Soldiers away from home, the wounded in hospital, and the homes perhaps clouded with anxiety, if Christmas brings them messages of Goodwill and Remembrance.

Come in and see our samples—best on the market. Printed with your name and choice of greeting.

The "Mutual" Series of Private Christmas Cards

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and in which he has special qualifications.
- That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- Ill health or infirmity.
- That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.
- That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

Decorated For Unusual Bravery

French Sergeant Is Awarded Legion of Honor for Gallantry

Captain Garandeau, who began the present war as a sergeant, has been awarded the Legion of Honor for recovering under most exceptional circumstances the body of a French officer killed just in front of the German trenches.

While French machine gun operators, hundreds of yards behind the French lines, executed a barrage fire of protection over the dead body, Garandeau in full daylight and under the eyes of both the French and the Germans, crept face downward to the spot, and attaching the body to his leg with a rope, successfully dragged it back into the French lines.

The dead officer, Lieutenant Seve by name, together with his orderly, named Ollimo, had been killed during a night raid on the German trenches. Immediately afterwards another party had left the French trenches for the purpose of bringing back the two bodies, but after searching all night in vain, came back in the morning empty-handed.

During the course of the forenoon the French finally succeeded in locating with strong field glasses the bodies lying in the tall grass just in front of a German trench and where any effort to recover them would be in full view of the enemy.

As it was certain that if the bodies were left there till night the Germans would be able to ambush anyone who sought to recover them, Captain Garandeau, who barely knew the dead officer personally, volunteered to bring back the body in full daylight. The only possible protection that could be afforded him was for the French machine gun operators to keep the dead bodies constantly covered with a barrage fire so that at least the Germans would not be able to creep out of their trenches and engage in a hand-to-hand fight with the rescuer.

Accompanied by a soldier named Verdier, who also volunteered for the task, Garandeau left the French trenches being obliged first to cut his way through the French barbed wire entanglements with nippers even before reaching the open space of No Man's Land. By crawling flat on his face and taking advantage of all natural cover Garandeau was able to keep out of the range of the Germans who could neither fire at him or hurl hand grenades without exposing themselves to the deadly machine gun barrage with which the French were covering his worm-like progress.

Within an hour Garandeau, after reaching the body of Seve and tying it to his leg, had successfully dragged it back into the French line.

Inspired by his exploits volunteers immediately came forward and insisted on being allowed to go after the body of Ollimo in the same manner. Sergeant Crete and three soldiers were finally granted permission and before 8 in the evening they too returned to the French trenches dragging the other body tied to their legs.

Simultaneously with the decoration of Garandeau with the Legion of Honor the sergeant and soldiers who participated in the exploit received the Croix de Guerre.

Binder Twine From Flax

Initial Grant of \$300 for Experimental Purposes by Saskatchewan Government

Binder twine can undoubtedly be made from the flax grown in fairly large quantities by the farmers of Saskatchewan and the fact is now being recognized by the local government.

F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, has taken a very personal and serious interest in this possible new industry which should prove a great source of revenue to a large part of the population of the province and greatly through his endeavors in that direction the government has made an initial grant of \$300 to allow of the first experimental work for the manufacture of binder twine. The hope is expressed that the grant will really only be an "initial" one and that as soon as the evidence can be produced that what in many cases is now wasted can be used to some profitable and useful purpose, the original amount will be greatly increased.

Experts are at the present time studying the question most thoroughly and no doubt as soon as results are produced the necessary funds will be found to place the binder twine industry on a good sound footing.

It has been pointed out on several occasions that flax might ultimately be used to great advantage for the making of the twine in this province and the only thing required is that all possible experimental work tending to discover and improve methods of manufacture be carefully taken care of by the provincial authorities. Many other products which are now considered as waste are being investigated and means to put them to some useful purpose are being investigated but lack of funds are somewhat paralyzing the necessary research work.

The codfish has the reputation of being the goat of the sea. It will eat anything and there are many records of it having performed some marvelous feats of swallowing.

Dry Potato a War Product

No Need to Waste Anything From The Soil

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, F.R.S.C., director of the department of chemistry at McGill University, who passed through Toronto recently along with other members of the mission of scientists which has been touring the Western provinces, had some interesting things to say to a representative of The Globe on the object and result of the mission. The mission, under the leadership of Dr. A. B. McCallum of the bureau of scientific research, has spent six weeks in the West, and has visited all the important centres with a view to understanding the various problems—industrial, agricultural and educational—which are hindering fuller development. The mission was interested particularly in the development of lignite as fuel for domestic purposes.

Dr. Ruttan declared that lignite, which is found in large quantities in the West, can be made equal to anthracite for seven dollars a ton; the people in the Prairie Provinces are paying fourteen dollars a ton for hard coal at the present time. The Dominion government has offered to pay the initial cost of the development of lignite if the provincial governments will take up the business for the benefit of the people. It is proposed to keep it out of private exploitation.

Dr. Ruttan expressed satisfaction as to the prospects in the West, especially in regard to mixed farming, which, he believed, would make a vast difference and set the prosperity of the country on a more permanent basis. The farmers were going more and more into the raising of live stock, and consequently a more mixed crop was needed. He said he saw miles of potatoes in good condition.

"It is easy to grow vegetables, but the difficulty is to get them to the market," said Dr. Ruttan. "We particularly urged the adoption of the new scientific methods of preserving vegetables. The Germans last year preserved thirty million tons of potatoes by the new drying process."

The potatoes are put in a high vacuum, and all the moisture is drawn out of them, so that they are shrivelled up like a dried apple, but the flavor is retained. All that is needed in cooking is to put the dried potatoes in water, and they swell to their normal size and are as good as ever. The same process can be applied to all vegetables, including cauliflower, with the exception of red beets. There is nothing perishable if properly treated, and there is no need to waste any produce of the soil."

Farm Competitions

In Manitoba

Strong Interest Shown in Farming Competitions

The summer-fallow competitions being conducted in Manitoba this year in connection with the agricultural societies have attracted a large number of competitors. This is the first year in which such competitions have been put on an organized basis under the Agricultural Societies Act of the province, and it is gratifying to know that more than 300 farmers have entered fields ranging from 10 to 25 acres each. Fourteen societies are holding the competitions. One feature of this work will be automobile tours at the time of the last three inspections, when the farmers of each district will examine the summer-fallows, and also other matters of interest in the farming experience of the community.

Another competition that has won much attention this year is the standing crops competition, which is being carried on by a number of societies. In this competition the entrants have each from 5 to 10 acres of crop of pure variety entered and altogether about 210 farmers are competing in this competition. It is practically certain that there will be a big increase in the standing crops competition next year, because every farmer who is in the summer-fallow contest this year will have some land in first-class shape for growing a clean, strong crop one year from now.

In addition to the judging on these two contests, judging also has to be done on 500 Manitoba farms where members of the boys' and girls' clubs have each entered one-half acre plots sown with pure registered seed supplied by the Manitoba department of agriculture. The greatest group of these boy competitors is at Minnedosa, where there are 32 young chaps in the contest. Most of the growers are working with Marquis wheat. This competition will likely assume much larger proportions next year, as the boys are expected to keep the seed grown and enter larger blocks sown with it in 1918.

They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant. "How do you get down?" asked the jokesmith for the fourth time. "You climb down." "Wrong!" "You grease his sides and slide down." "Wrong!" "You take a ladder and get down." "Wrong!" "Well, you take the trunk line down." "No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant; you get it off a goose."—Indianapolis News.

Fighting at Home And Abroad

Justice of War Depends on Its Motives and Objects

Even parrots would tire in time of saying that, while they were willing to fight for their country at home, they would not take part in war abroad. Certainly human beings, however, are more persistent, and never a day passes without at least a few people getting into the papers as making this wildly absurd statement. It comes occasionally even from the South, where, almost more than anywhere else, there should be a realizing sense of the advantage that lies in keeping war in the enemy's country and out of one's own.

But of course this silly protestation is made, not because of a special dislike for fighting abroad, or any special preference for doing it at home; it is the result of something between a hope and a belief that there never will be any need to fight here and that therefore it is quite safe to promise to be a militant patriot if it comes. No such promise deserves the slightest confidence, and those who utter it are little better than open enemies. They may not be exactly against their country, but obviously they are not for it, and between those two attitudes of mind there is no easily measurable difference.

The rightness and wrongness of war do not depend on where it is waged, but on its motives and objects. When the excellence of those is granted or can be proved, the man who is really willing to fight for his country's cause infinitely prefers, if he be of ordinary intelligence and he can possibly do so, to keep the war away from his home.—From the New York Times.

Climate And Fertility

Canada's Winters Conserve the Fertilizers in the Soil

The influence of climate on fertility is frequently overlooked, but it has a more or less direct bearing on the fertilizer question in Canada. It is realized by few that climatic conditions—rainfall, temperatures, etc.—exert a profound influence on the nature and composition of soils, both in their original and in the power to conserve their fertility. These influences may tend to the accumulation or the dissipation of those elements or soil constituents which make for fertility. In this regard, save our coastal lands with excessive rainfall, which may keep the lighter soils poor in available plant food, our country is singularly blessed.

We cannot now elaborate this question, but one instance may be cited that may serve as an illustration—one which undoubtedly influences in a beneficial way the fertility of our soils. The rigorous winter that prevails over the greater part of Canada locks up for several months—practically from harvest to seeding time—the soil's fertility. The plant food that has been converted into available forms during the preceding summer and autumn, and which is left over after the season's growth is conserved for the crop of the succeeding year. The frost holds tight within its grasp plant food of untold values—especially the more valuable nitrates, so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter, this soluble plant food would be lost by leaching. With all their drawbacks, our severe winters, with almost continuous low temperatures, must be regarded, in their role as conservers of fertility, as an agricultural asset of no small value, one which must profoundly effect in a beneficial way our dependence upon purchased fertilizers for satisfactory yields.—Dr. F. T. Shutt, at Eighth Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

A Man Analyzed

How Much Is He Worth From a Scientific Standpoint?

What is a man? How much is he worth from a scientific viewpoint? According to one way of looking at it, a man is worth about \$2.50 a day from his shoulders down and anywhere from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 a year from his shoulders up. This may be said to be the estimate of the average successful business man.

The scientist, however, looks at the question from another angle. According to him, a man is worth \$2.45 for illuminating purposes, since a man weighing 150 pounds, contains 2,500 cubic feet of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in his constitution, which at 70 cents a 1,000 cubic feet equals the price above. Also a man contains enough carbon to make 9,360 lead pencils, enough phosphorus to make 800,000 matches, or enough to kill 500 persons, and enough water to fill a 38-quart reservoir.

Furthermore, it makes no difference how sour a man may look, he contains about sixty lumps of sugar, a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his system. There are fifty grains of iron in the blood of an ordinary man, enough to make one spike large enough to hold his weight.

What is a man? This is the somewhat cynical answer of one scientific man: "Break the shells of one thousand eggs into a huge pan or basin and you have ingredients from which to form him from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain."

Sound Waves Under Water

How Submarines Torpedo Ships That They Never See

How is it possible for a ship to be torpedoed without seeing the submarine that did it is ingeniously explained by H. Winfield Secor in a recent article in the Electrical Experimenter. He advances the theory that the Germans are utilizing underwater sound waves to communicate with submarines, and that the submarine firing the torpedo never emerges, having received word from a submarine several miles away of the ship's course, speed and position.

"Let us admit," he says, "that the officers on the merchant ship spot a periscope several miles away, or even a mile and a half away. That's an almost impossible target to hit with any kind of gun. However, the German sub-sea boat commander doesn't have to worry about sinking the freighter with a torpedo from his submarine. Not at all. Give him a few minutes to draw a bead on your position and your speed, as well as the course, with his periscope and range-finding instruments. That is all the information he requires to sound the death knell of the proud merchantman."

"And sound it he does, for as soon as he has the necessary data on your status and position, he at once transmits it through the water by powerful sound waves to one or more submerged sub-sea fighters lying in the path of the on-coming steamer."

Knowing the location, direction and speed of the unsuspecting commerce boat, the hidden submarine (or submarines) can discharge a torpedo sufficiently accurate to spell the finish of the barred zone prey.

"Consider that the U-boat commander has the range of the enemy; he at once despatches the data by sub-sea telegraphy or telephony, so that other U-boats lying submerged or awash at the surface will receive the information on their sound wave apparatus."

"All this may sound somewhat mythological, but it is not. American sub-sea fighters and war vessels are all equipped with similar instruments. They are based upon the researches of Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, the well-known American inventor and scientist, and involve the principle that water will transmit sound waves remarkably well."

King as President

Sketch of Novel Imperial Constitution for British Peoples

In a study of "The Problems of Empire," Lionel Curtis deals with the training of a constitution for the future government of the empire which he prefers to call the commonwealth. Mr. Curtis would provide a great central imperial parliament, in which all the colonies, and, to a certain extent, the dependencies of the British empire would be represented and would give this parliament power to arrange all matters involving the foreign policy of the empire. The position of the king-emperor in the scheme suggested would be that of "hereditary president."

After considering various proposals, and dismissing them as impracticable, Mr. Curtis arrives at the conclusion that there should be two British parliaments at Westminster, one for the control of the domestic affairs of the British Isles and the other, or "Imperial parliament," for the foreign affairs of the empire. The colonies are to be fully represented in this second or "Imperial parliament," and every colony is to furnish a minister, with or without a portfolio, to its cabinet. Each colony would continue to maintain its own parliament at home for the management of its domestic affairs, as at present. Mr. Curtis further proposes that the dependencies of the British empire—such as British India—should be represented in the Imperial parliament.

Plenty Of Salmon

Race to "Put Tin Around Fish" Assumes Unequalled Proportions

The run of salmon in Alaska and the inside waters east of Vancouver Island is reported to be exceptionally heavy this year. There is every indication of a good run on the Fraser as good as in any of the big years.

Reports indicate that the salmon run in Southeastern Alaska is one of the largest in years. Three canneries have each packed approximately 60,000 cases and the run of salmon continues enormous. All the canneries have scowloads of fish alongside the piers waiting to be handled, and the traps are reported full of salmon. The canneries are facing a scarcity of labor, and the race to "put tin around the salmon" on Prince William Sound has attained unequalled proportions this season.

Anyone who has the appearance of a fisherman, or looks strong enough to pull a net is in danger of being put to work if he shows up in the vicinity of a cannery. There is no night in those latitudes and the men work almost continuously, sleeping at short intervals between tides while waiting to overhaul the gill nets.

Several of the canneries expect to go over the 100,000 case mark, and one cannery at Cordova, which packed 125,000 cases last year, expects to get through with 200,000 before the present season is through.

Confidence In Soldiers

Supreme Object of Instructors at the Great Military Training Schools

British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived, and that the part he is to play in ending the war and regenerating the world cannot be over-estimated.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training school as the guest of the foreign office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years.

"Use your eye and your brain," is the new British watchword, which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

"We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the school. "Each must not only feel that he is better equipped—physically and mentally than his antagonist, but he must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the world war."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. In shooting, bombing and all the various arts of warfare these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who are prominent in our games distinguish themselves at the front," declared the General. "They are keen, thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted one official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training and knows how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary."

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of trenches wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of present-day warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their respective units. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows:

"Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen, in the modern sense—and the world will be made safe for democracy."

Pershing In Historic Home

The Residence Used by General in Paris Dates to First Empire

General Pershing's residence in Paris is one of the handiwork of the aristocratic Faubourg Saint Germain. It is on the Rue de Varenne, one of the most impressive streets of this old world quarter and was generally known as the Hotel Gortchakof. It was built under the First Empire by the Marquis de Senonville, who was one of the few dignitaries of the imperial court to adhere to the old aristocratic quarter of the capital. It was sold during his lifetime to the Duchess of Montebello and later for one million francs to the Princess Stourda, whose name is famous in the annals of the struggle for independence of Moldavia and Valachia against Hungary. The daughter of Princess Stourda, who inherited the property, married a Russian noble, Prince Gortchakof, who carefully preserved the mansion.

Three years before the war the property passed into the hands of an American, who had the whole house restored and equipped with modern conveniences. In the front part of the building, which faces the street and dates before the construction of the empire mansion, can be seen paneling and woodcarving dating from the time of Louis XV and his successor, and considered among the finest in the Faubourg Saint Germain.

Mrs. Lloyd George

Mrs. Lloyd George is the most practical of housewives and believes in personal supervision in the home. She very often goes to market herself and both her daughters have been taught the home arts and can cook exceedingly well. When the family goes to Wales on holiday Miss Megan takes the greatest delight in going into the kitchen and preparing her father's favorite dishes.

Clothes do not make the man, yet a man may owe a great deal to his tailor.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"This is not so bad!" Mr. Langton said, with an air of relief. "I find the Chateau nifty, else I should not attribute nerves to you. Mrs. Lloyd is the same, yet she is a singularly courageous woman. She says all this coast is nifty, and puts it down to liver like the sensible woman she is."

Hilary did not see Mrs. Lloyd that night. She was dining with some friends who had a chalet in the village; and Hilary had gone over to the Chateau and to bed before she returned.

The bed was very comfortable; the sheets clean, though of somewhat coarse linen. There was a faint tinge of mustiness in the blankets, nothing to what there must have been when the Chateau was opened in June for the reception of visitors. He fell, almost as soon as his head touched the pillow, into the sleep of fatigued youth and a perfect digestion.

Some time in the night he awoke with a strange sound in his ears. Someone was digging—close at hand, in the wood. Coming wide awake, he was aware that the sound had been going on for a long time—all through his sleep.

The window was as open as he could make it. The fire had died down, and the room was in darkness. He sat up in bed and felt a strong draught. The door must be open. He had fastened it securely before he went to bed.

He fumbled for the matches and found them. He struck one. It spurted up in a thin flame and went out before he had time to light the lamp; but he had seen by the momentary light that the door stood open.

At a second attempt he succeeded in lighting the lamp. He went and closed the door. It seemed to catch fast enough, but one could never be sure of those old locks. When he had made it fast he went back to the window. The digging was still going on; he could hear the impact of the spade with the earth. It was in the wood. Certainly it was in the wood.

He blew the lamp out. He was not going to yield to nerves. Tomorrow he would discover who had been digging. He had vague memories of hearing that a good deal of smuggling went on on this coast. The digging might be connected with something of the kind. Anyway, he was not going to be frightened by such a thing. He would not be driven from the Chateau by such a trifle, even though the sound was depressing, like the digging of a grave. Presently youth and a perfect digestion triumphed. He slept an untroubled sleep, deep and sweet, like the sleep of a child.

CHAPTER XX. The Inn of Meetings

The morning was bright and beautiful, a clear, somewhat cold autumnal light on everything. Hilary got up early; went down to the shore and bathed, before a blind was lifted on the great white front of the Splendide, which presently would be dull and dark for the winter months.

The Chateau was a very different place on a bright morning from what it had been in the falling light of an autumn evening. As he went down through the house, along the paths between the thick undergrowth and the dense trees, he was inclined to smile at his alarms of the night before. That his door had stood open was nothing. Probably the bolt had only half shot when he had thought it secure. As for the digging, well, there was doubtless a perfectly harmless explanation.

He went to the Hotel de la Marine for breakfast, looking as clean and shining as sea bathing, exercise and good health could make him, and Madame, bathing in and out between the open kitchen and the salle, a manager, beamed approval on him, putting him down in her own mind as un Monsieur tres comme il faut. Madame was a judge of such matters, she would have said.

M. Dufour was nowhere to be seen; nor had Mr. Langton yet appeared. While Hilary waited for his breakfast a big, square-shouldered, athletic-looking woman, accompanied by a little girl of about twelve, with a piquant, soft little face, came into the salle a manger from the interior of the house. She wore a business-like tailor made coat and skirt of

grey homespun, and, although her features were plain and her complexion weather-beaten, there was something so clean and wholesome, so much of the open air about her, that Hilary was attracted by her at once. The little English girl, with her fair hair in a thick plait, and her soft, pretty profile was also pleasant to look upon.

Hilary at once introduced himself to the lady, who was, as he suspected, Mrs. Lloyd. Jean, the waiter, brought them coffee and rolls, and they began to talk over the meal, Hilary feeling that it was the easiest thing in the world to drop into intimacy with Mrs. Lloyd. He already knew that the lady was a great swimmer, and had saved many lives. He looked at her with interest. She was strongly built—somewhat too square and sturdy; obviously her muscles had developed at the expense of feminine roundness and grace. But to think of the things she had done! This was a man indeed! Hilary said to himself, with a glow of honest enthusiasm.

"She has a whole case of medals for swimming and life saving," Mr. Langton had reported, "and Kitty bids fair to rival her mother. She brought in a drowned man all on her own this summer and rendered first aid before a doctor could be found. He's alive and well today, and the village blesses Miss Kitty as she passes through it."

"You must come for a walk with us after breakfast," the lady said. "Mr. Langton will not be down till the afternoon, at noon. He does not sleep in the early hours of the night. I fancy. I have seen him look very tired."

Hilary accepted, well pleased. He liked Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter; and he had really nothing to do. He had left no address for letters to be forwarded. The post came in while they sat over their coffee; and there were no letters for Mr. Langton, so that he, too, probably had arranged that letters were not to be forwarded. Mrs. Lloyd had a bundle of correspondence, and the Times of the day before, which she handed to Hilary. He opened it, glanced casually at the middle pages and laid it down again. He was not greatly interested in what was happening in England at the moment.

They went out into the village street together, and the ladies walked with him to the gates of the Chateau, where they waited. He wanted to fetch his pipe and walking stick.

The village street looked very foreign and picturesque, running down the hill to the sea at the end; the white cottages with their green outside shutters and outer doors of ironwork; the picturesque figures of old and young women, children, fishermen, and a solitary gendarme against the background of houses, quaintly irregular; the sky, which was certainly a little bluer than English skies; the gold of the sunshine; all blended to a whole which made Hilary feel that he was out of England. He found the change pleasant. Mrs. Lloyd interested him; the fanciful grace and shyness of Kitty were good to look at.

"You have the Chateau to yourself," the elder lady said, as he joined them where they waited by the gates of the Chateau.

"So far as I can tell," Hilary returned gaily. "I certainly found my bedroom door open last night when I thought I had fastened it. And there was certainly a sound of someone digging in the wood, a sound which went on through my dreams and was there in my waking moments. What could anyone be digging in the wood for?"

"Ah, you heard that! It is a familiar sound to anyone who sleeps in the Chateau. I was wondering if you would ask about it. I wished to warn you not to speak of it to M. Dufour, or to Madame. Monsieur forgets all his good manners when anyone suggests that he or she has heard digging in the wood."

"Then others have heard it?"

Hilary began to feel interested. "Oh, yes, everyone hears it. Several of Monsieur's clients have gone to the Splendide because of it. Hence Monsieur's touchiness. I hope you don't mind it?"

"Not I. I slept very comfortably last night, despite the mysterious noise. Have you any theory about it?"

"None. I daresay there is some explanation if one could arrive at it. They are very superstitious here. Michel, who drives the bus, asserts that he has seen, going home late at night alone, a man carrying the white figure of a woman in his arms who passes in at the gate of the Chateau. Michel sees many things after he has had his fifth or sixth glass of absinthe."

(To Be Continued.)

"But, my dear," said his wife, after he had complained about the food the new cook had brought in, "you know during these terrible times it is absolutely necessary that we make great sacrifices."

"Oh, of course, but what I object to is that cook's making hers in the form of a burnt offering."—Indiana polis News.

Have Value as Insect Destroyers

No Shooting of Prairie Chickens Permitted This Year

For the last few years prairie chicken has continually been decreasing in numbers, and the situation became so acute of late that it was decided to prohibit the shooting of that species of bird, which at one time was seen in large flocks on all parts of the prairie. The protection now extends from the present time until 1918, and if considered necessary the closed season will be extended for a further period at the next meeting of the legislature.

A variety of reasons have been given for the great scarcity of the prairie chicken, among them being the unfavorable weather conditions during hatching time, in 1915 and the killing of female chicken by crows, hawks, wolves, gopher poison, excessive hunting, pump guns and even the rural telephone wires have been blamed for their partial destruction. Many remedies have been suggested the prohibition of the shooting of the birds for a number of years, increased penalties for violation of the game laws, regulation of the use of gopher poisons, prohibition of the use of small rifles, prohibition of hunting with dogs, reduction of the bag limit, and the extermination of crows and other enemies of the prairie chicken.

The economic value of the prairie chicken is too often overlooked. It is a scientific fact that all birds of the grouse family destroy myriads of most destructive insects which if left unchecked would play havoc with all kinds of crops. Birds of that species

have been appropriately named the "most marvellous engine of destruction ever put together of flesh and blood."

The grouse and all birds belonging to that family live on a diet of weed seeds during the fall and winter when they cannot get their regular supply of insects. Every factor that tends to keep down the insect and weed pest is certainly deserving of more than passing interest, and on the sole score of their great usefulness to the farmer the grouse are worthy of every protection.

A very exhaustive study of the causes of the scarcity of the prairie chicken has been made by the provincial game branch, and every possible measure has been taken to protect them and save them from utter destruction.

Ypres

In the salient of Ypres there are not less than one hundred thousand graves of Allied soldiers, sometimes marked by plain wooden crosses, sometimes obliterated by the debris of ruined trenches, sometimes hidden in corners of fields. The ground is forever England; it is also forever France. When the war is over this triangle of meadow land, with a ruined city for its base, will be an enclave of Belgian soil consecrated as the holy land of two peoples. It will be for us the most hallowed spot on earth, for it holds our bravest dust, and it is a proof and record of a new spirit.

"Why didn't Rastus marry that Coopah gal?"

"Oh, she done think at de last minute—wouldn't lend him a dolah for 'git de license wit'."—Boston Transcript.

She Thought of Others

It was one of the days that smashed all weather bureau records. The thermometer and the humidity were fighting for first honors in making life unbearable.

A frail little woman sat on a bench in one of the city squares. The sun was fast piercing the only shady spot she had been able to find. The tiny baby in her arms, after fretting pitifully for two hours, had fallen asleep. Another baby, still toddling, was re-belling vociferously because her bottle of milk had turned sour. The boy of 3 had cut his finger on broken glass and used his blouse and trousers to quench the flow of blood.

But at last there came a lull, and turning to another tired mother close by, the little frail woman said:

"My . . . but it must be hard for the boys in the trenches."—New York Evening Sun.

Submarines Have Done Some Good
Baron Rhondia, the food controller in an interview with the London correspondent of Bandelsblat, declare the submarine campaign is no longer causing anxiety regarding England's bread supply.

"In one respect," remarked the controller, "the submarine campaign is a blessing. It has acted as a stimulant to cultivation so that within a year the United Kingdom will practically be independent of imports as far as the chief foodstuffs are concerned."

"Father," said the small boy, "why is Senatorial courtesy?"

"I am not exactly clear on the point, my son. But it seems to be some sort of arrangement that permits a Senator to be as inconsiderate as he chooses."—Washington Star.



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From the standpoint of dollar for dollar value there's not a car made which offers more for your money than the famous Chevrolet Four-Ninety A.

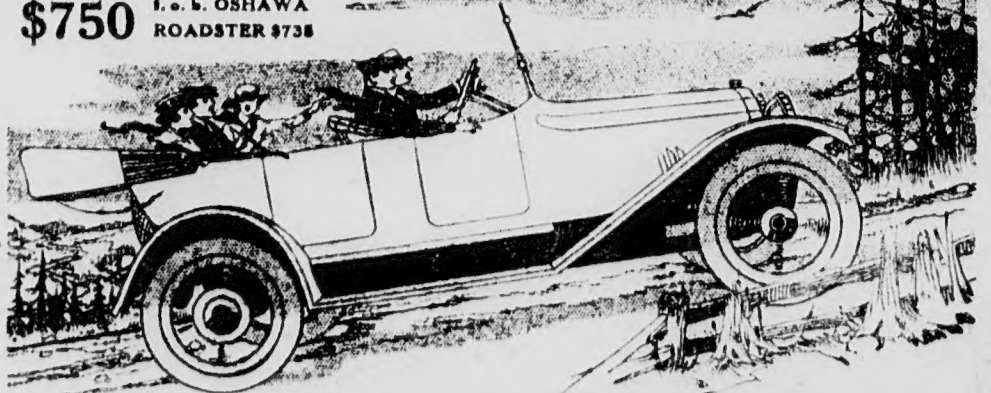
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You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget **WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES** for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

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Fitness Demand

Causes Surprise

Many Canadians at Home did not Realize how Important Perfect Condition Looms at the

Front.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The operation of the Military Service Act, as it has been explained in the press by the Military Service Council has aroused considerable interest in all parts of Canada. Many people, according to reports reaching official quarters here, are surprised at the importance assumed by physical fitness in the making up of armies for active service.

As a matter of fact physical condition is all important in the case of a soldier, explains a high official of the militia department. You will rarely find a veteran soldier who is not possessed of an extremely strong constitution. For the onerous duties of fighting in the trenches, men must be in perfect condition and that is why a certain percentage only of many thousands of reserves is available at any time for immediate reinforcement. Men who are not in category "A1" cannot be taken.

To many men, indeed, it is one of the attractions of military life that rugged health is demanded of those who would go to the front—where the vast majority of the soldiers in training are always eager to go.

"Honor of Mary Blake"

Featuring the popular and entertaining Violet Mersereau, will be the all-absorbing story told by the moving pictures at the Didsbury opera house on Saturday, Oct. 27.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Jas. Zimmerman returned last Wednesday from a visit to her parents in Calgary.

The Rosebud barber shop opened for business last Saturday, with T. B. Stuart flourishing the razor.

The Red Cross tea on Friday afternoon will be in charge of Mrs. Studer and Mrs. Perschbacher.

Miss Fleming, of Calgary, is occupying the position of stenographer and bookkeeper at the Cloverhill Creamery.

Mrs. N. A. Cook, who spent a couple of weeks at Three Hills visiting her folks, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Clare, of Calgary, spent the week-end in town, on a visit to her daughter, Miss M. Clare, and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Peck.

Miss M. Freeman, of High River, has accepted a position as stenographer in the law office of her brother, Mr. E. E. Freeman.

The Rugby Women's Institute will hold a concert and sale on Friday evening, Nov. 2, in the Rugby school. Proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

The Mrs. J. Justin and Miss Jean Nichol, of London, Ont., who have been visiting with their sister Mrs. W. Davies, left on Wednesday for Edmonton, Mrs. Davies accompanying them.

The local tribunal that has been appointed to consider all applications for exemption from service under the Military Service Act is composed of Messrs. G. B. Sexsmith and P. R. Reed, Didsbury, and E. Phillips, of Calgary, who is the military representative. They will hold their first court on Nov. 8 and continue from day to day until all applications are dealt with.

"Kitchener and Other Poems," is the title of a splendid volume of poems on the war and the Canadian West, written by Robert Stead, of Calgary, the author of that gripping, true to life story, "The Homesteaders." Mr. Stead, who is a real westerner, has made an enviable name for himself in his poem "Kitchener," which is now known over the entire English speaking world, but in this volume is also included a large number of fine poems relative to the prairies, his "We Were Men of the Furrow," "The Squad of One" and "Prairie Born" are typical of the life of the prairies. Many of the poems in the volume have appeared in the leading newspapers of Canada and England and they have gone a long way in "branding" Mr. Stead as the poet of the prairies. Get a volume, its worth while.

BIRTHS

CORNFORTH—On Tuesday, October 23rd, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth, a son.

Some of our boys have been examined by the military medical board at Calgary and have been pronounced first class all round—all they lack is military training—when the boys are taught to shoot, how to aim with gun and boot, they will make the Bosche's scout—or know the reason why.

Organizing for the Victory Loan

A meeting without notice was held in the school house this morning to organize for the Victory Loan which is about to be floated by the Dominion Government. A fair attendance was drummed up and the objects of the campaign were briefly stated by Hon. C. W. Fisher, of Cochrane, Speaker of the Alberta Legislature, while Mr. H. A. Howard, of Calgary, deputy for the district of which Didsbury forms a part, explained the details of the organization.

H. B. Atkins, M. P. P., was chosen as temporary chairman and E. E. Freeman, secretary pro tem. Other members of the committee named were: H. W. Chambers, P. R. Reed, Rev. D. Marshall, H. E. Osmond, A. Robertson, H. McLean, G. B. Sexsmith, A. G. Studer, W. G. Liesemer, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Evans, R. E. Denny, A. R. Kendrick, E. Moyle, Geo. Madden, A. Brusso, N. Clarke.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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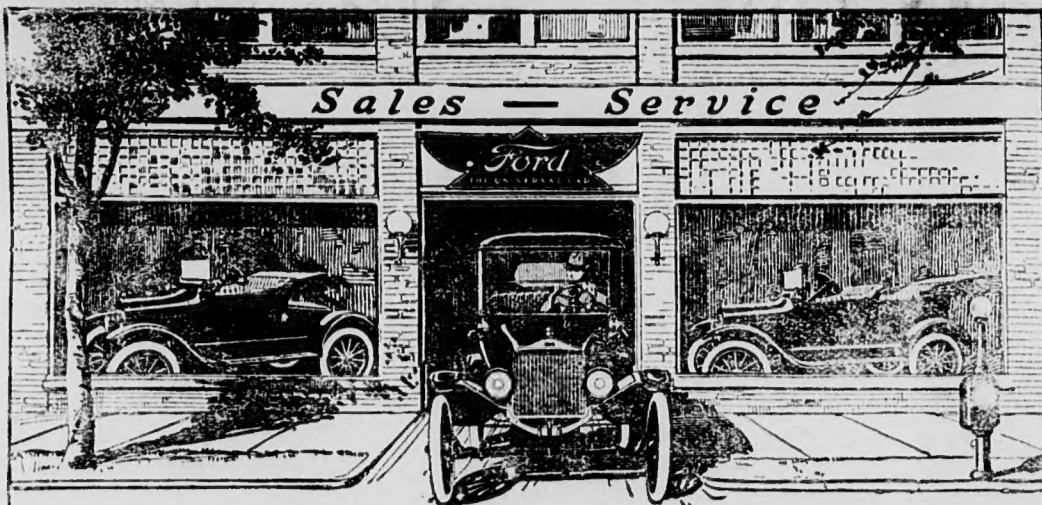


SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.
Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.
W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

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